This article presents EU statistics for a range of labour market indicators, contrasting the situation of migrants with the native population; the information may be used as part of an on-going process to monitor and evaluate migrant integration policies. The indicators presented are based on: a set of Council conclusions from 2010 on migrant integration; a subsequent study *Indicators of immigrant integration — a pilot study* from 2011; and a report titled *Using EU indicators of immigrant integration* from 2013. The article analyses information from the list of Zaragoza indicators that were agreed by EU Member States in Zaragoza (Spain) in April 2010, alongside additional information derived from the 2013 report on migrant integration. More specifically, it presents statistical data on the following:

- the activity rate;
- the employment rate;
- the youth employment rate;
- the unemployment rate;
- the youth unemployment rate.
• the long-term unemployment ratio.

This article forms part of an online Eurostat publication — Migrant integration statistics.

Labour market participation — activity rates

In 2019, the EU-27 activity rate of working-age persons born elsewhere in the EU was 81.2 %, compared with 78.6 % for the native-born population and 73.4 % for persons born outside the EU.

Labour market participation may be measured in terms of the activity rate, which provides information on the number of economically active persons (also known as the labour force) expressed as a percentage of the total population. In this article data for the activity rate are presented for people aged 20-64 years. This indicator is one of the key Zaragoza indicators for measuring migrant integration.

The activity rate of the EU-27 working-age population varies somewhat according to country of birth or citizenship (as illustrated in Figure 1). During the period from 2009 to 2019, non-EU-born persons (hereafter referred to as persons born outside the EU) systematically recorded lower activity rates than their EU-born peers (those born in a different EU Member State to the one in which they were living) or the native-born population, with these differences increasing over time up until 2017. There was a change in developments in 2018 as the activity rate for persons born outside the EU rose at a relatively rapid pace (which was higher than the increases for the other subpopulations), while in 2019 the gap between the activity rate for persons born outside the EU and the rates for the native-born and EU-born populations was stable.
In 2019, the EU-27 activity rate for persons born outside the EU was 73.4 %, which was 1.0 percentage points lower than the rate recorded in 2009. By contrast, the activity rate for the native-born population stood at 78.6 %, which marked an increase of 3.7 points compared with 2009. However, the highest activity rate was recorded among persons born elsewhere in the EU, at 81.2 %. The activity rate for this subpopulation increased as well during the period under consideration, up 4.5 points when compared with 2009.

A similar pattern — but with slightly greater differences — was observed when comparing the activity rates of people who were non-EU citizens with those of people who were citizens of other EU Member States or with national citizens. The lowest activity rate in 2019 was recorded for non-EU citizens (70.3 %) and the highest for EU citizens from other Member States (82.0 %).

At an aggregated level, activity rates were generally higher for the native-born population rather than the foreign-born population. This pattern was observed in 16 of the EU Member States (see Figure 2). The biggest differences between activity rates for native-born and foreign-born populations were recorded in the Netherlands (where the native-born population had an activity rate that was 12.8 percentage points higher than the equivalent rate for the foreign-born population), Denmark (10.2 points) and France (9.4 points). There were 11 Member States, nine of which were in southern or eastern parts of the EU, where the activity rate of the working-age population was higher among foreign-born persons rather than among the native-born population; this gap was highest in Malta (where the rate for the foreign-born population was 8.9 points higher than that for the native-born population), followed by Poland (7.6 points difference) and Luxembourg (6.7 points).
Figure 2: Difference in activity rates for the population aged 20-64 years by country of birth, 2019 (percentage points; rate for native-born - rate for foreign-born)

Source: Eurostat (lfsa_argacob)

Figure 3 provides an analysis of the results by country of birth: in 2019, the EU-27 activity rate of working-age persons born elsewhere in the EU was 81.2 %, compared with 78.6 % for the native-born population and 73.4 % for those born outside the EU. This pattern — higher activity rates for the population born in a different EU Member State than for either the native-born population or the population born outside the EU — was repeated in 12 of the 25 EU Member States for which data are available (note: partial information for Bulgaria and Romania), with the highest rates among persons born in a different EU Member State observed in Malta (90.4 %) and in Portugal (88.6 %).

By contrast, the native-born population recorded the highest activity rates in nine of the EU Member States, with the highest proportions observed in Sweden (89.2 %), Germany (85.0 %), the Netherlands (84.6 %) and Estonia (84.2 %). In Austria, the activity rate was the same (81.3 %) for the native-born population and for persons born in a different EU Member State. There were three EU Member States where the population born outside the EU recorded higher activity rates than for either the native-born population or the population born in a different EU Member State: Czechia (85.5 %), Poland (84.2 %) and Greece (76.9 %).
Figure 3: Activity rates for the population aged 20-64 years, by country of birth, 2019(%)

Activity rates for women in 2019 were systematically lower than the corresponding rates recorded for men in the EU-27 (the data are available here). The gender gap was greater among migrant women, and in particular, among women born outside the EU: the EU-27 activity rate for women born outside the EU (63.5%) was 20.4 percentage points lower than that recorded for men (83.9%). The largest gender gaps in labour market participation among persons born outside the EU were recorded in Italy (29.3 points) and Greece (25.7 points). In Belgium, Croatia, France and Italy, the activity rate for women born outside the EU was under 60.0%. By contrast, the activity rate for women born outside the EU reached as high as 81.6% in Portugal, which was one of six EU Member States — the others being the Baltic Member States, Bulgaria and Hungary — where the gender gap for activity rates of persons born outside the EU was in single figures (see Figure 4).
In 2019, the EU-27 employment rate of persons aged 20-64 years ranged from 64.4% among persons born outside the EU, through 73.9% among the native-born population, to 75.3% for persons born in another EU Member State.

A gender gap, with lower employment rates for women than for men, can be observed in nearly all of the EU Member States for each of the three subpopulations shown in Table 1: the native-born population, foreign-born population, persons born in a different EU Member State, and those born outside the EU. The two exceptions were Croatia and Latvia, where women born in a different EU Member State had a higher employment rate than their male counterparts.

The smallest employment gender gaps were recorded for the native-born population, with larger gaps observed for persons born outside the EU than for those born elsewhere in the EU. The EU-27 employment rate for persons born outside the EU was 19.7 percentage points higher for men than for women in 2019; this gender gap was 13.7 points for persons born elsewhere in the EU and 10.6 points for the native-born population.

**Employment rates**

In 2019, the EU-27 employment rate of persons aged 20-64 years ranged from 64.4% among persons born outside the EU, through 73.9% among the native-born population, to 75.3% for persons born in another EU Member State.

A gender gap, with lower employment rates for women than for men, can be observed in nearly all of the EU Member States for each of the three subpopulations shown in Table 1: the native-born population, foreign-born population, persons born in a different EU Member State, and those born outside the EU. The two exceptions were Croatia and Latvia, where women born in a different EU Member State had a higher employment rate than their male counterparts.

The smallest employment gender gaps were recorded for the native-born population, with larger gaps observed for persons born outside the EU than for those born elsewhere in the EU. The EU-27 employment rate for persons born outside the EU was 19.7 percentage points higher for men than for women in 2019; this gender gap was 13.7 points for persons born elsewhere in the EU and 10.6 points for the native-born population.
In 15 of the 24 Member States for which data are available in 2019 (note: partial information for Bulgaria, Poland and Romania), the smallest gender gaps for employment rates tended to be found within the native-born population; this was also the case in the United Kingdom, Norway and Switzerland. In Croatia, Latvia, Malta, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, the gender gap for the employment rate was lowest among persons born in a different EU Member State, as was also the case in Iceland. In Slovenia, the gender gap was equally small among the native-born population and persons born in a different EU Member State. In Hungary, Cyprus and Estonia, it was lowest among persons born outside the EU.

Table 1: Employment rates for the population aged 20-64 years, by country of birth and by sex, 2019(%) Source: Eurostat (lfsa_ergacob)

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<th>Native-born</th>
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<td>Men  Women</td>
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<td>EU-27</td>
<td>73.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium(1)</td>
<td>72.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria(1)</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>79.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czechia</td>
<td>80.2</td>
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<td>Denmark</td>
<td>79.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>86.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>84.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>75.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain(1)</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>73.9</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>73.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>87.3</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td>72.6</td>
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<td>Cyprus</td>
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<td>Latvia</td>
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<td>Luxembourg(1)</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>Malta(1)</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
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<td>Poland(1)</td>
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<td>Portugal(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom(2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland(1)</td>
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<td>69.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway(1)</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>83.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>88.3</td>
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</table>

(*) Other than the reporting Member State.
(1) Foreign-born and non-EU-born, men and women; low reliability.
(2) EU-born, men and women; low reliability.
(3) Foreign-born and non-EU-born; low reliability.
(4) Non-EU-born; low reliability.

In 2019, employment rates in the EU-27 were highest among people with a tertiary level of education and lowest among those with at most a lower secondary level of education: this pattern was observed for the native-born population as well as for persons born outside the EU and those born elsewhere in the EU and was equally the case for both male and female subpopulations. Despite this apparent uniformity, a number of differences can be observed (see Figure 5). While men and women born elsewhere in the EU had the highest employment rates among men and women not having a tertiary level of education, among men and women with a tertiary level of education the highest employment rates were recorded for the native-born subpopulation. By contrast, persons born outside the EU had the lowest employment rates among men either having a tertiary level of education or having an upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary level of education, while employment rates were slightly lower for native-born men with at most a lower secondary level of education; among women, those born outside the EU consistently recorded the lowest employment rates (irrespective of their level of education).
Figure 5: Employment rates for the population aged 20-64 years, by sex, education level and country of birth, EU-27, 2019(%)Source: Eurostat (lfsa_ergaedcob)

Figure 6 continues the analysis by highest level of education attained, focusing on the subpopulation having completed a tertiary level of education. The analysis shows the difference in employment rates between the native-born population on one hand and the two subpopulations of migrants on the other hand. In nearly all EU Member States for which data are available (no data for Romania), the employment rate for the native-born population was higher than for persons born outside the EU; the largest difference was observed for Greece (23.2 percentage points). The only exceptions were Hungary and Croatia, where the employment rate was lower for the native-born subpopulation than it was for persons born outside the EU.

Turning to the comparison between the native-born population and persons born elsewhere in the EU with a tertiary level of education (note: no data available for Bulgaria or Romania), in a majority of EU Member States the native-born population had a higher employment rate in 2019, although this was not the case in Ireland, Slovenia, Czechia, Hungary, Luxembourg, Malta or Croatia. Furthermore, the gap between the employment rates for the native-born population and persons born elsewhere in the EU was nearly always smaller than that observed between the native-born population and persons born outside the EU, the exceptions being Croatia, Latvia and Hungary.
Figure 6: Difference in employment rates for the population aged 20-64 years having completed tertiary education, by country of birth, 2019 (percentage points)

Youth employment

The youth employment rate is defined in relation to the subpopulation of persons aged 15-24 years. Within this age group, EU-27 employment rates ranged from 33.2% for the native-born population, through 33.5% among persons born outside the EU, to a high of 39.3% recorded for persons born in a different EU Member State. Note that many people within this age group are still attending school, college or higher education establishments and that if they study on a full-time basis then they may not be willing or have the time to seek paid employment alongside their studies.
In 2019, the highest youth employment rates for the native-born population among the EU Member States were recorded in the Netherlands, Denmark and Austria: 66.8% in the Netherlands (slightly more than double the EU-27 average), 55.6% in Denmark and 53.0% in Austria. None of the other Member States reported that more than half of all native-born youths were employed, although this rate was only just under half in Malta and Germany. Among the EU Member States, the highest youth employment rate for persons born in a different Member State was registered in Malta (78.2%), while Czechia (54.1%), Croatia (53.2%), Germany (51.7%), Slovenia (51.0%) and Denmark (50.7%) also reported rates of at least 50.0%. In Poland (55.0%), Estonia (51.0%) and Malta (50.3%), more than half of all youths born outside the EU were in employment, with this employment rate just under half in the Netherlands (49.3%).

By contrast, the lowest youth employment rates in 2019 for the native-born population and for persons born elsewhere in the EU were recorded in Greece (14.2% and 19.0% respectively) while for persons born outside the EU the lowest rate was in Belgium (18.0%).

**Unemployment**

Despite falling for six consecutive years, the EU-27 unemployment rate for persons born outside the EU remained 6.3 percentage points higher than the rate for the native-born population in 2019.

The unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the total labour force; this indicator is also one of the key Zaragoza indicators. In 2019, the overall EU-27 unemployment rate among people aged 20-64 years was 6.6%.
The EU-27 unemployment rate for the native-born population was consistently lower than the unemployment rate for migrant labour throughout the period from 2009 to 2019 (see Figure 8); the gap was particularly high between the rates for the native-born population and persons born outside the EU. At the onset of the global financial and economic crisis the differences between unemployment rates for the native-born and foreign-born populations were relatively small, but these gaps widened in consecutive years following the crisis, reaching 5.2 percentage points (in 2014) for persons born in a different EU Member State and 12.2 points (in 2013) for persons born outside the EU. Thereafter, the differences in unemployment rates began to narrow again, with the latest data available for 2019 confirming this pattern for persons born outside the EU, whereas for persons born in a different Member State the difference was more or less the same as in 2017 and 2018. The EU-27 unemployment rate for the native-born population was 6.0 % in 2019, while the rate for persons born elsewhere in the EU was 1.3 points higher (7.3 %) and that for persons born outside the EU was 6.3 points higher (12.3 %).

Figure 8: Development of unemployment rates for the population aged 20-64 years, EU-27, 2009-2019(%)Source: Eurostat (lfsa_urgacob and lfsa_urgan)

An analysis for the individual EU Member States confirms that unemployment rates were generally lower for native-born rather than foreign-born populations (see Figure 9); indeed, Lithuania, Cyprus, Hungary and Croatia were the only exceptions among the 24 Member States for which data are available for 2019, with a higher unemployment rate for their native-born populations than for their foreign-born populations (differences of 0.3-0.7 percentage points). At the other end of the spectrum, the unemployment rate for foreign-born persons was 12.3 points higher (than the rate for the native-born population) in Greece and 11.1 points higher in Sweden.
In 2019, the lowest unemployment rates for persons born in a different EU Member State were registered in Malta (2.1 %), Czechia (3.2 %), Germany (3.6 %) and the Netherlands (3.7 %), while the highest unemployment rates for persons born in a different Member State were recorded in Greece (25.3 %), Spain (15.1 %) and Italy (13.4 %). Unemployment rates were generally higher for the population born elsewhere in the EU than they were for the native-born population, although this was not the case in Cyprus, Malta and Croatia. Otherwise, the difference between these two rates ranged from no difference in France to 4.1 percentage points higher in Italy, with a larger difference in Greece (9.1 points).
Figure 10: Unemployment rates for the population aged 20-64 years, by country of birth, 2019(%)Source: Eurostat (lfsa_urgacob)

The lowest unemployment rates for persons born outside the EU were recorded in Czechia (2.5 %) and Malta (4.2 %), while the highest unemployment rates for persons born outside the EU were observed in Belgium (13.8 %), France (14.7 %), Sweden (17.3 %), Spain (19.9 %) and Greece (29.0 %). In all but three of the 23 EU Member States for which data are available for 2019, unemployment rates for persons born outside the EU were higher than those for the native-born population. The exceptions were: Cyprus and Lithuania which recorded higher unemployment rates for the native-born population; Croatia, which recorded the same unemployment rates for the native-born population and for persons born outside the EU. Croatia aside, the gap between unemployment rates for persons born outside the EU and those for the native-born population was narrowest in Czechia (at 0.6 percentage points) and widest in Greece (12.8 points) and Sweden (13.9 points).

Youth unemployment

The developments for youth unemployment rates followed closely those for overall unemployment rates, although at higher levels.

The youth unemployment rate is defined as the number of unemployed people aged 15-24 years as a proportion of the total labour force for the same age group. It should be noted that a relatively high share of young people remain outside the labour market (usually because they are in full-time education).

A comparison between the left-hand side of Figure 11 and the left-hand side of Figure 8 reveals similar patterns for the development of overall and youth unemployment rates: after initially rising at a fairly rapid pace during and following the global financial and economic crisis, the EU-27 youth unemployment rate peaked in 2013, then subsequently fell for six consecutive years. In 2019, the population born outside the EU had the highest youth unemployment rate, while the lowest rate was reported for the native-born population.

As well as showing the youth unemployment rate, Figure 11 also shows the unemployment rate for a slightly
older age group, namely people aged 25-29 years. There was a marked difference between EU-27 unemployment rates for people aged 15-24 years and people aged 25-29 years, with lower rates for the second of these two age cohorts. Furthermore, the unemployment rate for people aged 25-29 years was lower for the population born in a different EU Member State than for the native-born population, in contrast to the situation for the younger age group, where a lower unemployment rate was registered for the native-born population. In fact, 2019 was the only year within the period studied in which persons aged 25-29 years born in a different EU Member State had a lower unemployment rate than the native-born population of the same age.

![Development of youth unemployment rates, by country of birth and by age group, EU-27, 2009-2019](image)

Figure 11: Development of youth unemployment rates, by country of birth and by age group, EU-27, 2009-2019(%)Source: Eurostat (ythempl_100)

In 2019, the EU-27 youth unemployment rate for the native-born population aged 15-24 was 14.5 %, while the rates for foreign-born persons were higher: 15.1 % for those born elsewhere in the EU and 23.4 % for those born outside the EU. There was a high degree of variation between youth unemployment rates in the EU Member States, both for native-born populations and for foreign-born populations. As with the data for the whole of the EU, it was relatively common for the lowest youth unemployment rate to be recorded for the native-born population (this was the case for 11 out of the 16 Member States for which data are available for at least one of the foreign-born subpopulations — see Figure 12 for details of coverage). In Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium and Italy, youth unemployment rates were lower for the population born in a different EU Member State than they were for the native-born population. In Spain, the youth unemployment rate was lower among both foreign subpopulations than among the native-born population.
Long-term unemployment

Long-term unemployment refers to people who have been unemployed (out of work and actively seeking employment) for at least a year; the indicator presented here refers once again to the working-age population, defined as people aged 20-64 years. This form of ‘structural’ unemployment is of particular concern for policymakers insofar as once people have been unemployed for a considerable period of time it is generally more difficult for them to be assimilated back into the workforce. The share of the long-term unemployed in total unemployment for total population rose across the EU-27 from 35.4 % in 2009 to a peak of 52.1 % in 2014, although there followed five consecutive reductions as the share fell again to less than a half in 2016 (49.9 %) and to 43.4 % in 2019.

There was a relatively uniform share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment when analysing results by country of birth. Across the EU-27 in 2019, the share for the native-born population was 44.1 %, while the proportion for persons born outside the EU was somewhat lower (at 41.6 %) and that for persons born in a different EU Member State was lower again (at 38.4 %). Figure 13 shows the development of long-term unemployment as a share of total unemployment over the period from 2009 to 2019, with the lowest proportions consistently recorded for the population born elsewhere in the EU.
A similar analysis is presented in Figure 14 for 2019, with a wide variation in patterns across the 12 EU Member States for which a complete set of data is available. In six of these, the share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment was lowest for persons born in a different EU Member State. There was one Member State — Italy — where the lowest share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment was recorded for persons born outside the EU and four Member States — France, Luxembourg, Sweden and Belgium — where the lowest share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment was recorded for the native-born population. In Spain, this share was equally low for both foreign subpopulations, with a somewhat higher share for the native-born population.
Austria recorded the largest gap between the share of long-term unemployment in total unemployment for persons born in a different EU Member State and the corresponding ratio for the native-born population: the share for the native-born population was 11.6 percentage points higher. By contrast, in Sweden the share for persons born in a different EU Member State was 9.2 points higher than the share for the native-born population. A similar situation was observed for Belgium concerning the population born outside the EU, as its share was 18.9 points higher than for the native-born population; Latvia, Estonia and Sweden all recorded differences of between 10.5 and 15.6 points in the same direction. By contrast, in Croatia the share of long-term unemployment among its native-born population was 19.8 percentage points higher that the share observed for persons born outside the EU.

Source data for tables and graphs

- Migrant integration statistics — labour market: tables and figures

Data sources

The main data source for labour market statistics is the EU labour force survey (EU-LFS). The EU-LFS is a large quarterly sample survey that covers the resident population aged 15 years and above in private households. It is carried out in the EU Member States, the United Kingdom, EFTA (except Liechtenstein) and candidate countries. The survey is designed to provide population estimates for a set of main labour market characteristics, covering areas such as employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and hours of work, as well as providing analyses for a range of socio-demographic characteristics, such as sex, age, educational attainment,
occupation, household characteristics and region of residence.

A set of Council, European Parliament and European Commission Regulations define how the EU-LFS is carried out, while some countries have their own national legislation for the implementation of the survey. The key advantage of using EU-LFS data is that they come from a survey which is highly harmonised and optimised for comparability. However, there are some limitations when considering the coverage of the EU-LFS for migrant populations, as the survey was designed to target the whole resident population and not specific subpopulations, such as migrants. The following issues should be noted when analysing migrant integration statistics:

- recently arrived migrants — this group of migrants is missing from the sampling frame in every host EU Member State, which results in under-coverage of the actual migrant population for EU-LFS statistics;
- non-response — one disadvantage of the EU-LFS is the high percentage of non-response that is recorded among migrant populations, this may reflect: language difficulties; misunderstanding concerning the purpose of the survey; difficulties in communicating with the survey interviewer; or fear concerning the negative impact that participation in the survey could have (for example, damaging a migrants chances of receiving the necessary authorisation to remain in the host EU Member State);
- sample size — given the EU-LFS is a sample survey, it is possible that some of the results presented for labour market characteristics of migrants are unrepresentative, especially in those EU Member States with small migrant populations (note that for cases where data are considered to be of particularly low reliability, the data are not published).

This article focuses on comparisons between national and migrant populations. The results for the migrant population are usually disaggregated into migrants from other EU Member States and migrants from outside the EU, with information presented by age, sex and educational attainment. Migrant indicators are calculated for two broad groups: the foreign population determined by country of birth and the foreign population determined by citizenship. Although providing some main indicators for the latter, this article focuses on providing information on migrant integration by country of birth: this subpopulation is generally somewhat larger and therefore allows more complete and robust data to be presented. That said, results by country of birth are generally representative of those by citizenship.

The following analyses are presented:

**For the population by country of birth**

- Native-born — the population born in the reporting country;
- Foreign-born — the population born outside the reporting country; subdivided into:
  - EU-born — the population born in an EU Member State other than the reporting country; and
  - Non-EU-born — the population born in non-EU countries.

**For the population by citizenship**

- Nationals — the population of citizens of the reporting country;
- Foreign citizens — the population of non-nationals; subdivided into:
  - EU citizens — the citizens of EU Member States, except the reporting country;
  - Non-EU citizens — the citizens of non-EU countries.

**For the population by age**

- 15-24 and 25-29 years — these age cohorts represent the youth population;
- 20-64 — this cohort has been selected because it is relevant to one of the targets included within the Europe 2020 strategy, namely, that the employment rate for persons aged 20-64 years should reach 75% by 2020.

Tables in this article use the following notation:
Value in italics: data value is forecasted, provisional or estimated and is therefore likely to change.

: not available, confidential or unreliable value.

Context
Successful integration of migrants into society in the host country is a key element for maximising the opportunities of legal migration and making the most of the contributions that immigration can make to development.

The continued development and integration of the EU migration policy remains a priority in order to meet the challenges and harness the opportunities that migration represents globally. The integration of nationals of non-member countries legally living in the EU Member States has gained increasing importance in the EU agenda in recent years.

There is a strong link between integration and migration policies since successful integration is necessary for maximising the economic and social benefits of immigration for individuals as well as societies. EU legislation provides a common legal framework regarding the conditions of entry and stay and a common set of rights for certain categories of migrants.

More information on the policies and legislation in force in this area can be found in an introductory article on migrant integration statistics.

Other articles
Migration
- Migrant integration statistics — online publication
- Migrant integration statistics introduced
- Migrant integration statistics — education
- Migrant integration statistics — employment conditions
- Migrant integration statistics — regional labour market indicators
- Migration and migrant population statistics

Employment and unemployment
- Employment rates and Europe 2020 national targets
- Employment statistics
- Unemployment statistics
- Unemployment statistics and beyond

Publications
- All publications on migrant integration
- All publications on asylum and managed migration
Database

- **Migrant integration (mii)**

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Dedicated section

- **Migrant integration**

Methodology

- **LFS series — detailed annual survey results** (ESMS metadata file — lfsa_esms)

External links

- **Conclusions on Integration as a Driver for Development and Social Cohesion**
- **European Commission — Directorate-General Migration and Home Affairs — Legal migration and Integration**
- **European Migration Network (EMN) — Annual Report on Migration and Asylum**
- **European website on integration**
- **ILO — Migrant integration policy index (MIPEX)**
- **OECD — Settling In 2018 — Indicators of Immigrant Integration**
- **Using EU Indicators of Immigrant Integration — final report prepared for DG Migration and Home Affairs**